

State of New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection
Air Quality Permitting

General Permit

Non-MACT Plating Operations

This General Permit allows for the construction, installation and operation of one or more of the following types of plating operations at a specified location.

- Acid Desmuting
- Acid Etching (Sulfuric and Hydrochloric Acid)
- Activation
- Anodizing (Sulfuric Acid)
- Alkaline Cleaning
- Brass Electroplating
- Cadmium Electroplating (High and low strength operations)
- Chromium Cr+6 Conversion (High and low strength operations)
- Chromium Cr+3 Conversion
- Copper Electroplating (Acid and Cyanide)
- Copper Strike Electroplating
- Electro Cleaning
- Gold Plating (Electrolytic and Non-electrolytic)
- Gold Strike Electroplating (Cyanide and Chloride)
- Nickel Plating (Non-electrolytic, Watts, Sulfamate, Chloride, Black and Fluoborate)
- Nickel Strike Electroplating
- Phosphate Coating
- Silver Electroplating
- Silver Strike Electroplating
- Tin Electroplating (Potassium, Acid, Fluoborate, and Nickel-Alloy)
- Tin-Lead Electroplating (Fluoboric Acid and Methane Sulfonic Acid)
- Zinc Electroplating (Acid Chloride, Alkaline Non-Cyanide and Cyanide).
- Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Zinc-Cobalt, Acid Zinc-Nickel, Alkaline Zinc-Nickel, Zinc-Iron and Zinc-Tin).

I. DEFINITIONS

The terms used in this General Permit shall have the meanings given to them in N.J.A.C. 7:27 et seq, except as listed below:

Acid Desmuting means a non-electrolytic process using either Nitric Acid at less than or equal to 750 g/L (100 oz/gal) and/or Sulfuric Acid at less than or equal to 150 g/L (20 oz/gal) and up to 75 g/L (10 oz/gal) of Ammonium Bifluoride.

Acid Etching means a non-electrolytic process using Sulfuric Acid at less than or equal to 500 g/L (66.75 oz/gal) or Hydrochloric Acid at less than or equal to 200 g/L (26.75 oz/gal).

Activation means an intermediate preparation step prior to plating. It is a non-electrolytic process using Hydrochloric Acid at less than or equal to 1 g/L (0.134 oz/gal) and Palladium Chloride at less than or equal to 0.1 g/L (0.0134 oz/gal).

Anodizing (Sulfuric Acid) means an electrolytic process in which a protective oxide film is applied using Sulfuric Acid at less than or equal to 300 g/L (40 oz/gal).

Alkaline cleaning means preparing material to be plated using Sodium Hydroxide at less than or equal to 120 g/L (16 oz/gal), Sodium Metasilicate at less than or equal to 25 g/L (3.5 oz/gal) and Sodium Phosphate at 15 g/L (2 oz/gal).

Brass Electroplating means an electrolytic process using Copper at less than or equal to 52.5 g/L (7 oz/gal), Zinc at less than or equal to 15 g/L (2 oz/gal) and Cyanide at less than or equal to 86 g/L (11.5 oz/gal).

Cadmium Electroplating - high strength means an electrolytic process using Cadmium at less than or equal to 30 g/L (4 oz/gal), Sodium Hydroxide at less than or equal to 20 g/L (2.63 oz/gal) and Cyanide ion at less than or equal to 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Cadmium Electroplating - low strength means an electrolytic process using Cadmium at less than or equal to 15 g/L (2 oz/gal), Sodium Hydroxide at less than or equal to 20 g/L (2.63 oz/gal) and Cyanide ion at less than or equal to 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Chromium Cr+6 Conversion – high strength means a non-electrolytic process in which parts are dipped in a chromic acid tank containing Chromium (Cr+6) at less than or equal to 15 g/L (2 oz/gal) and Nickel at less than or equal to 2 g/L (0.275 oz/gal).

Chromium Cr+6 Conversion – low strength means a non-electrolytic process in which parts are dipped in a chromic acid tank containing Chromium (Cr+6) at less than or equal to 7.5 g/L (1 oz/gal) and Nickel at less than or equal to 2 g/L (0.275 oz/gal).

Chromium Cr+3 Conversion means a non-electrolytic process in which parts are dipped in a chromic acid tank containing Chromium (Cr+3) at less than or equal to 30 gm/L (4 oz/gal) and Nickel at less than or equal to 2 g/L (0.275 oz/gal).

Copper Acid Electroplating means an electrolytic process using Copper at less than or equal to 60 g/L (8 oz/gal), and Sulfuric Acid at or less than or equal to 60 g/L (8 oz/gal).

Copper Cyanide Electroplating means an electrolytic process using Copper at less than or equal to 75 g/L (10 oz/gal) and Cyanide ion at less than or equal to 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Copper Strike Electroplating means an electrolytic process using Copper at less than or equal to 30 g/l (4 oz/gal) and Cyanide at less than or equal to 52.5 g/L (7 oz/gal).

Electro Cleaning means an electrolytic cleaning process using Sodium Hydroxide at less than or equal to 120 g/L (16 oz/gal), Sodium Metasilicate at less than or equal to 25 g/L (3.5 oz/gal) and Sodium Phosphate at 15 g/L (2 oz/gal).

Emission Point Height means the vertical distance measured in feet, from ground level to the point of discharge into the outdoor atmosphere.

Gold Electroplating means an electrolytic process in which gold is deposited on parts in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Gold \leq 7.5 g/L (1 oz/gal), Cyanide \leq 10 g/L (1.35 oz/gal) and Conductive Salt \leq 90 g/L (12 oz/gal). The conductive salt may be Potassium Di-hydrogen Phosphate or Potassium Mono-hydrogen Phosphate.

Gold Plating (Electroless) means a non-electrolytic process in which gold is deposited on parts in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Gold \leq 35 g/L (4.75 oz/gal), Cyanide \leq 10 g/L (1.35 oz/gal) and reducing agent \leq 90 g/L (12 oz/gal). The reducing agent is Di-methyl Amino Borone.

Gold Strike Electroplating (Cyanide) means an electrolytic process in which gold is deposited on parts in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Gold \leq 7.5 g/L (1 oz/gal), Cyanide \leq 10 g/L (1.35 oz/gal) and conductive salt \leq 90 g/L (12 oz/gal). The conductive salt may be potassium Di-hydrogen Phosphate or Potassium Mono-hydrogen Phosphate.

Gold Strike Electroplating (Chloride) means an electrolytic process in which gold is deposited on parts in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Gold \leq 7.5 g/L (1 oz/gal), Cyanide \leq 10 g/L (1.35 oz/gal), Conductive Salt \leq 90 g/L (12 oz/gal) and Hydrochloric Acid \leq 150 g/L (20 oz/gal). The conductive salt may be Potassium Di-hydrogen Phosphate or Potassium Mono-hydrogen Phosphate.

HAP compound means any material listed in the Appendix of General Procedures.

MACT means categories of source operations, which emit HAP compounds that are listed in 40 CFR part 63, subparts A through subparts ZZZZ. MACT categories related to electroplating processes include degreasing, chromium electroplating and chromic acid anodizing.

Nickel Plating (Electroless) means a non-electrolytic process using Nickel at less than or equal to 10 g/L (1.35 oz/gal) and Sodium Hypophosphite at less than or equal to 30 g/L (4 oz/gal).

Nickel Electroplating (Watts) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel (metal) \leq 86.25 g/L (11.5 oz/gal), Nickel sulfate \leq 300 g/L (40 oz/gal), Nickel Chloride \leq 75 g/L (10 oz/gal) and Boric Acid \leq 52.5 g/L (7 oz/gal).

Nickel Electroplating (Sulfamate) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel (metal) \leq 176.5 g/L (23.5 oz/gal), Nickel Chloride \leq 11.25 g/L (1.5 oz/gal), Boric Acid \leq 60 g/L (8 oz/gal) and Nickel Sulfamate \leq 750 g/L (100 oz/gal).

Nickel Electroplating (Chloride) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel (metal) \leq 75 g/L (10 oz/gal), Nickel Chloride \leq 300 g/L (40 oz/gal) and Boric Acid \leq 45 g/L (6 oz/gal).

Nickel Electroplating (Strike) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel (metal) \leq 67.5 g/L (9 oz/gal), Nickel Sulfate \leq 15 g/L (2 oz/gal), Nickel Chloride \leq 270 g/L (36 oz/gal) and \leq 37.5 g/L (5 oz/gal) Hydrochloric Acid.

Nickel Electroplating (Black) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel (metal) \leq 17.25 g/L (2.3 oz/gal), Nickel Sulfate \leq 75 g/L (10 oz/gal), Sodium Thiocyanate \leq 26.25 g/L (3.5 oz/gal), Zinc Chloride \leq 30 g/L (4 oz/gal) and Ammonium Chloride \leq 30 g/L (4 oz/gal).

Nickel Electroplating (Fluoborate) means an electrolytic process during which nickel is deposited in a plating tank having the following chemical concentrations: Nickel Fluoborate \leq 300 g/L (40 oz/gal), Fluoboric Acid \leq 300 g/L (40 oz/gal) and Boric Acid \leq 37.5 g/L (5 oz/gal).

Phosphate Coating means a non-electrolytic process in which steel or aluminum parts are dipped in a hot bath (180° F) of Phosphoric Acid at less than or equal to 50 g/L (6.675 oz/gal).

Plating Tank Area means the total surface area of the tanks in which the plating process takes place. This does not include the rinse tank area.

Process Unit means a metal finishing line and all tanks associated with the line.

Silver Electroplating means an electrolytic process for coating parts with silver in a plating tank with a Silver concentration of less than or equal to 75 g/L (10 oz/gal) and a Cyanide concentration of less than or equal to 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Silver Strike Electroplating means an electrolytic process in which a relatively thin layer of silver is deposited on the part prior to the actual silver plating. The strike bath is typically at less than or equal to 6 g/L (0.8 oz/gal) of Silver and Cyanide at less than or equal to 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Stack or Chimney means a flue, conduit or opening, designed, constructed, or utilized for the purpose of emitting any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere.

Tin Electroplating (Potassium) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin. Plating tanks contain up to 78.75 g/L (10.5 oz/gal) Stannous Tin, up to 198.75 g/L (26.5 oz/gal) Potassium Stannate and up to 37.5 g/L (5.0 oz/gal) Potassium Hydroxide.

Tin Electroplating (Acid) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin. Plating tanks contain up to 78.75 g/L (10.5 oz/gal) Stannous tin and up to 210 g/L (28.0 oz/gal) Sulfuric Acid.

Tin Electroplating (Fluoborate) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin. Plating tanks contain up to 60 g/L (8 oz/gal) stannous tin and up to 300 g/L (40 oz/gal) Fluoboric Acid.

Tin Electroplating (Nickel-Alloy) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin. Plating tanks contain up to 37.5 g/L (5 oz/gal) stannous tin, up to 82.5 g/L (11 oz/gal) Nickel (metal) and up to 45 g/L (6 oz/gal) Fluoride.

Tin-Lead Electroplating (Fluoboric Acid) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin-lead. Tin-lead plating tanks contain up to 80 g/L (10.75 oz/gal) Stannous Tin, up to 239 g/L (32 oz/gal) Lead and up to 500 g/L (66.75 oz/gal) Fluoboric Acid.

Tin-Lead Electroplating (Methane Sulfonic Acid) means an electrolytic process to coat parts with tin-lead. Tin-lead plating tanks contain up to 55 g/L (7.25 oz/gal) Stannous Tin, up to 72 g/L (9.5 oz/gal) Lead and up to 350 g/L (46.75 oz/gal) Methane Sulfonic Acid.

Zinc Electroplating (Acid Chloride) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) \leq 37.5 g/L (5 oz/gal), Ammonium Chloride \leq 150 g/L (20 oz/gal), Potassium Chloride \leq 225 g/L (30 oz/gal) and Boric Acid \leq 45 g/L (6 oz/gal).

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Zinc Electroplating (Alkaline Non-Cyanide) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 22.5 g/L (3 oz/gal) and Sodium Hydroxide ≤ 150 g/L (20 oz/gal).

Zinc Electroplating (Cyanide) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 34 g/L (4.5 oz/gal), Sodium Hydroxide ≤ 90 g/L (12 oz/gal) and Sodium Cyanide 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Zinc-Cobalt) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc alloy. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 30 g/L (4 oz/gal), Cobalt (metal) 48.75 g/L (6.5 oz/gal), Ammonium Chloride ≤ 45 g/L (6 oz/gal), Potassium Chloride ≤ 225 g/L (30 oz/gal), Boric Acid ≤ 11.25 g/L (1.5 oz/gal) and Caustic Soda ≤ 105 g/L (14 oz/gal).

Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Acid Zinc-Nickel) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc alloy. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Potassium Chloride ≤ 230 g/L (30.5 oz/gal), Zinc Chloride ≤ 131.25 g/L (17.5 oz/gal) and Nickel Chloride ≤ 131.25 g/L (17.5 oz/gal).

Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Alkaline Zinc-Nickel) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc alloy. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 8.25 g/L (1.1 oz/gal), Nickel (metal) ≤ 1.6 g/L (0.21 oz/gal) and Sodium Hydroxide ≤ 131.25 g/L (17.5 oz/gal).

Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Zinc-Iron) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc alloy. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 26.25 g/L (3.5 oz/gal), Iron ≤ 0.4 g/L (0.05 oz/gal) and Caustic Soda ≤ 225 g/L (30 oz/gal).

Zinc Alloy Electroplating (Zinc-Tin) means an electrolytic process for coating parts with zinc alloy. Plating tank chemical compositions shall not exceed the following limits: Zinc (metal) ≤ 8 g/L (1.06 oz/gal), Tin (metal) ≤ 20 g/L (2.75 oz/gal), Stabilizer ≤ 120 g/L (16 oz/gal) and Antioxidant ≤ 80 g/L (10.74 oz/gal).

II. AUTHORITY

This General Permit is issued under the authority N.J.S.A 26:2C-9.2. This General Permit shall allow for inspection and evaluation to assure conformance with all provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27 et seq. An opportunity for public comment on this General Permit was provided on January 3, 2005.

III. APPLICABILITY

This General Permit allows for the construction, installation, reconstruction, modification or operation of any of the listed plating / electroplating processes using either OPTION A, OPTION B or OPTION C. (See Option Selection Guide following the OPTIONS TABLE).

OPTIONS TABLE

OPTION	A	B	C
EMISSION POINT HEIGHT (FT)	15	20	25
MAXIMUM OPERATING HOURS PER ANNUM	3600	3600	3600
PLATING PROCESSES	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE PLATING TANK AREA PER PROCESS (SQ.FT)		
ACID DESMUTING	50	100	150
ACID ETCHING (Includes sulfuric and hydrochloric acid processes)	50	100	150
ACTIVATION	50	100	150
ANODIZING (Includes sulfuric acid process only)	430	430	430
ALKALINE CLEANING	1775	2225	3700
CADMIUM ELECTROPLATING (High Strength <= 4 oz/gal Cadmium)	6	10	20
CADMIUM ELECTROPLATING (Low Strength <= 2 oz/gal Cadmium)	12	20	50
CHROMIUM Cr+6 CONVERSION (High Strength <= 2 oz/gal Chromium)	12	20	30
CHROMIUM Cr+6 CONVERSION (Low Strength <= 1 oz/gal Chromium)	24	40	50
CHROMIUM Cr+3 CONVERSION	50	100	150
COPPER ELECTROPLATING (Includes brass, copper acid, copper cyanide and copper strike processes)	130	170	300
ELECTRO CLEANING	1775	2225	3700
GOLD PLATING (Includes electrolytic, non electrolytic, gold cyanide strike and gold chloride strike processes)	160	200	340
NICKEL PLATING (Non electrolytic process only)	625	625	625
NICKEL ELECTROPLATING (Includes watts, sulfamate, chloride, black, fluoborate and strike processes)	75	110	180
PHOSPHATE COATING	1450	2225	3700
SILVER ELECTROPLATING (Includes silver strike process)	900	900	900
TIN ELECTROPLATING (Includes potassium, acid, fluoborate and nickel-alloy processes)	200	300	525
TIN-LEAD ELECTROPLATING (Includes fluoboric acid and methane sulfonic acid processes)	20	40	60
ZINC ELECTROPLATING (Includes acid chloride, cyanide and alkaline non cyanide processes)	850	850	850
ZINC ALLOY ELECTROPLATING (Includes Acid zinc-nickel, alkaline zinc-nickel, zinc-iron and zinc-tin)	250	370	550
ZINC ALLOY ELECTROPLATING (Zinc-cobalt process)	20	30	50

OPTION SELECTION GUIDE

- i) Only one Non-MACT Electroplating General Permit will be issued per facility.
- ii) Only one OPTION, either A, B or C may be selected from the OPTIONS TABLE.
For example, to choose OPTION A, the shortest emission point in the facility must be at least 15 ft high. **Once chosen, this stack becomes the option designated stack. The stack selected in the OPTION TABLE must be vented continuously to the outside atmosphere while the plant is operating.**
- iii) For facilities having multiple stacks with different stack heights, selection must be based on the lowest stack. **Do not average stack heights.**
For example, if operations are vented out of stacks with emission point heights of 22 ft, 20 ft, 30 ft and 50 ft, the option available would be OPTION B which requires a minimum stack height of 20 ft. **Once chosen, this stack becomes the option designated stack. The stack selected in the OPTION TABLE must be vented continuously to the outside atmosphere while the plant is operating.**
- iv) All stacks or chimneys must be vented vertically upward with no “rain hats” installed.
- v) The minimum stack diameter at the emission point shall be greater than or equal to 2 feet.
- vi) Adding, removing or changing plating processes are allowed so long as the limitations specified in the OPTIONS TABLE and the COMPLIANCE PLAN are complied with at all times.
- vii) Recordkeeping to demonstrate compliance must be maintained to show compliance with the applicable requirements.

IV. EXCLUSIONS

- i) This General Permit cannot be used for plating operations not listed in the OPTIONS TABLE. A standard Preconstruction Permit shall be obtained for all unlisted operations.
- ii) This General Permit cannot be used for plating operations governed by MACT.
- iii) This General Permit cannot be used for operations exceeding 3600 hours per year.
- iv) This General Permit cannot be used for processes venting from stacks -
that are less than 15 ft in height,
are not vented vertically upward, or
have a diameter of less than 2 ft at the point of discharge.

V. POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE)

The PTE for the selected option results in an acceptable Total Incremental Risk (IR) or Total Hazard Index (HI) and all maximum emission rates are less than State of the Art (SOTA) thresholds. Emission rates are correlated to maximum tank surface area for each option. Only one option may be selected by the registrant.

VI. POLLUTION PREVENTION GUIDANCE

The Department has developed a “Metal Finishers Pollution Prevention Checklist”. A copy may be obtained by calling the Small Business Assistance Program at (877) 753 -1151.

The checklist includes several methods that have been successfully used to improve productivity, safety and profitability in plating operations. The Department strongly suggests that permittees using this General Permit become thoroughly familiar with this checklist and incorporate the following suggestions into plating operations:

- i) Perform regular maintenance on equipment to ensure that all machinery and processes are working efficiently.
- ii) Check for spills and leaks and perform repairs immediately.
- iii) Maintain spill-kits and instruct employees in the proper use and location of the spill-kits.
- iv) Reduce spills by using spigots, pumps and funnels when dispensing or transferring liquids to and from storage containers.
- v) Keep chemicals in safety cans or covered containers between uses to reduce evaporation, spills and contamination.

VII COMPLIANCE PLAN

The processes described in this General Permit are subject to the applicable requirements contained in the attached Compliance Plan

COMPLIANCE PLAN: Non-Mact Plating Operations

Ref.#	Applicable Requirement	Monitoring Requirement	Recordkeeping Requirement	Submittal/Action Requirement
1	No changes to the approved emission points (stacks) shall be made without prior approval from the Department, unless such change constitutes a seven-day-notice change pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20(b) or amendment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b).			
2	Distance from emission point(s) to nearest property line \geq 10ft. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]			
3	Minimum diameter of emission point(s) \geq 2 ft. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]			
4	Emissions shall be vented to the atmosphere vertically through the approved emission points. No "rain hats" shall be installed on the emission points. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]			
5	The stack selected in the OPTION TABLE, must be vented continuously to the outside atmosphere while the plant is operating. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)].			
6	Maximum No. of Billable Compliance Inspections \leq 2 inspections over the life of the Operating Certificate. The permittee will be invoiced for a \$200 service fee per inspection pursuant to NJAC 7:27-8.6 after the periodic compliance inspection is conducted. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(e)]			
7	Plating processes shall not be operated for more than 3600 hr/yr. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)].	Monitored by operating hours. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Maintain a log of monthly operating hours for the facility. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	
8	Opacity: No visible emissions, exclusive of visible water vapor, except for 3 minutes in any consecutive 30 minute period (N.J.A.C. 7:27-6.2(d))	Opacity: Monitored by visual determination upon request of the Department, based on an instantaneous determination. N.J.A.C. 7:27-6.4(a)]	Opacity: Recordkeeping by manual logging of parameter upon request of the Department. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-6.4(a)]	
9	Each plating tank shall be clearly labeled with a permanent tank number, tank surface area in square feet and tank service. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]			
10	The permittee shall maintain a "Plating Tank Service Log" comprising the following information: i) A list of all plating tanks by number, ii) The surface area of each plating tank, iii) The plating operation performed in each tank, and v) The total surface area utilized in each plating operation. The "Plating Tank Service Log" shall be updated whenever changes are made. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Monitored by updating the "Plating Tank Service Log" whenever changes are made. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Maintain "Plating Tank Service Log" and update monthly. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Notify the Regional Enforcement Office by phone if: i)The actual surface area exceeds the allowable surface area for any plating operation. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)].
11	The permittee shall maintain a "Plating Tank Chemical Log" comprising the following information: i) The chemical composition and chemical concentration in each plating tank. The "Plating Tank Chemical Log" must be updated monthly. N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Monitored by chemical analyses and/or calculations monthly. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Maintain "Plating Tank Chemical Log" and update monthly. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)]	Notify the Regional Enforcement Office by phone if: i)The actual chemical composition and/or the chemical concentration exceeds the allowable chemical composition and/or chemical concentration in any plating tank. [N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13(a)].

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